

§ 50.51

17 CFR Ch. I (4–1–15 Edition)

commercial risk as defined by this rule or § 240.3a67–4 of this title.

(d) For purposes of section 2(h)(7)(A) of the Act, a person that is a “financial entity” solely because of section 2(h)(7)(C)(i)(VIII) shall be exempt from the definition of “financial entity” if such person:

(1) Is organized as a bank, as defined in section 3(a) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; a savings association, as defined in section 3(b) of the Federal Deposit Insurance Act, the deposits of which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation; a farm credit system institution chartered under the Farm Credit Act of 1971; or an insured Federal credit union or State-chartered credit union under the Federal Credit Union Act; and

(2) Has total assets of \$10,000,000,000 or less on the last day of such person’s most recent fiscal year.

§ 50.51 Exemption for cooperatives.

Exemption for cooperatives. Exempt cooperatives may elect not to clear certain swaps identified in paragraph (b) of this section that are otherwise subject to the clearing requirement of section 2(h)(1)(A) of the Act if the following requirements are satisfied.

(a) For the purposes of this paragraph, an *exempt cooperative* means a cooperative:

(1) Formed and existing pursuant to Federal or state law as a cooperative;

(2) That is a “financial entity,” as defined in section 2(h)(7)(C)(i) of the Act, solely because of section 2(h)(7)(C)(i)(VIII) of the Act; and

(3) Each member of which is not a “financial entity,” as defined in section 2(h)(7)(C)(i) of the Act, or if any member is a financial entity solely because of section 2(h)(7)(C)(i)(VIII) of the Act, such member is:

(i) Exempt from the definition of “financial entity” pursuant to § 50.50(d); or

(ii) A cooperative formed under Federal or state law as a cooperative and each member thereof is either not a “financial entity,” as defined in section 2(h)(7)(C)(i) of the Act, or is exempt from the definition of “financial entity” pursuant to § 50.50(d).

(b) An exempt cooperative may elect not to clear a swap that is subject to the clearing requirement of section 2(h)(1)(A) of the Act if the swap:

(1) Is entered into with a member of the exempt cooperative in connection with originating a loan or loans for the member, which means the requirements of § 1.3(ggg)(5)(i), (ii), and (iii) are satisfied; *provided that*, for this purpose, the term “insured depository institution” as used in those sections is replaced with the term “exempt cooperative” and the word “customer” is replaced with the word “member;” or

(2) Hedges or mitigates commercial risk, in accordance with § 50.50(c), related to loans to members or arising from a swap or swaps that meet the requirements of paragraph (b)(1) of this section.

(c) An exempt cooperative that elects the exemption provided in this section shall comply with the requirements of § 50.50(b). For this purpose, the exempt cooperative shall be the “electing counterparty,” as such term is used in § 50.50(b), and for purposes of § 50.50(b)(1)(iii)(A), the reporting counterparty, as determined pursuant to § 45.8, shall report that an exemption is being elected in accordance with this section.

[78 FR 52307, Aug. 22, 2013]

§ 50.52 Exemption for swaps between affiliates.

(a) *Eligible affiliate counterparty status.* Subject to the conditions in paragraph (b) of this section:

(1) Counterparties to a swap may elect not to clear a swap subject to the clearing requirement of section 2(h)(1)(A) of the Act and this part if:

(i) One counterparty, directly or indirectly, holds a majority ownership interest in the other counterparty, and the counterparty that holds the majority interest in the other counterparty reports its financial statements on a consolidated basis under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or International Financial Reporting Standards, and such consolidated financial statements include the financial results of the majority-owned counterparty; or

(ii) A third party, directly or indirectly, holds a majority ownership interest in both counterparties, and the third party reports its financial statements on a consolidated basis under Generally Accepted Accounting Principles or International Financial Reporting Standards, and such consolidated financial statements include the financial results of both of the swap counterparties.

(2) For purposes of this section:

(i) A counterparty or third party directly or indirectly holds a majority ownership interest if it directly or indirectly holds a majority of the equity securities of an entity, or the right to receive upon dissolution, or the contribution of, a majority of the capital of a partnership; and

(ii) The term “eligible affiliate counterparty” means an entity that meets the requirements of this paragraph.

(b) *Additional conditions.* Eligible affiliate counterparties to a swap may elect the exemption described in paragraph (a) of this section if:

(1) Both counterparties elect not to clear the swap;

(2)(i) A swap dealer or major swap participant that is an eligible affiliate counterparty to the swap satisfies the requirements of § 23.504 of this chapter; or

(ii) If neither eligible affiliate counterparty is a swap dealer or major swap participant, the terms of the swap are documented in a swap trading relationship document that shall be in writing and shall include all terms governing the trading relationship between the eligible affiliate counterparties;

(3) The swap is subject to a centralized risk management program that is reasonably designed to monitor and manage the risks associated with the swap. If at least one of the eligible affiliate counterparties is a swap dealer or major swap participant, this centralized risk management requirement shall be satisfied by complying with the requirements of § 23.600 of this chapter; and

(4)(i) Each eligible affiliate counterparty that enters into a swap, which is included in a class of swaps

identified in § 50.4, with an unaffiliated counterparty shall:

(A) Comply with the requirements for clearing the swap in section 2(h) of the Act and this part;

(B) Comply with the requirements for clearing the swap under a foreign jurisdiction’s clearing mandate that is comparable, and comprehensive but not necessarily identical, to the clearing requirement of section 2(h) of the Act and this part, as determined by the Commission;

(C) Comply with an exception or exemption under section 2(h)(7) of the Act or this part;

(D) Comply with an exception or exemption under a foreign jurisdiction’s clearing mandate, provided that:

(1) The foreign jurisdiction’s clearing mandate is comparable, and comprehensive but not necessarily identical, to the clearing requirement of section 2(h) of the Act and this part, as determined by the Commission; and

(2) The foreign jurisdiction’s exception or exemption is comparable to an exception or exemption under section 2(h)(7) of the Act or this part, as determined by the Commission; or

(E) Clear such swap through a registered derivatives clearing organization or a clearing organization that is subject to supervision by appropriate government authorities in the home country of the clearing organization and has been assessed to be in compliance with the Principles for Financial Market Infrastructures.

(ii)(A) Except as provided in paragraph (b)(4)(ii)(B) of this section, if one of the eligible affiliate counterparties is located in the European Union, Japan, or Singapore, the following may satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section until March 11, 2014:

(1) Each eligible affiliate counterparty, or a third party that directly or indirectly holds a majority interest in both eligible affiliate counterparties, pays and collects full variation margin daily on all swaps entered into between the eligible affiliate counterparty located in the European Union, Japan, or Singapore and an unaffiliated counterparty; or

(2) Each eligible affiliate counterparty, or a third party that directly or indirectly holds a majority interest in both eligible affiliate counterparties, pays and collects full variation margin daily on all of the eligible affiliate counterparties' swaps with other eligible affiliate counterparties.

(B) If one of the eligible affiliate counterparties is located in the European Union, Japan, or Singapore, the requirements of paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section shall not apply to the eligible affiliate counterparty located in the European Union, Japan, or Singapore until March 11, 2014, provided that:

(1) The one counterparty that directly or indirectly holds a majority ownership interest in the other counterparty or the third party that directly or indirectly holds a majority ownership interest in both counterparties is not a "financial entity" as defined in section 2(h)(7)(C)(i) of the Act; and

(2) Neither eligible affiliate counterparty is affiliated with an entity that is a swap dealer or major swap participant, as defined in § 1.3.

(iii) If an eligible affiliate counterparty located in the United States enters into swaps, which are included in a class of swaps identified in § 50.4, with eligible affiliate counterparties located in jurisdictions other than the United States, the European Union, Japan, and Singapore, and the aggregate notional value of such swaps, which are included in a class of swaps identified in § 50.4, does not exceed five percent of the aggregate notional value of all swaps, which are included in a class of swaps identified in § 50.4, in each instance the notional value as measured in U.S. dollar equivalents and calculated for each calendar quarter, entered into by the eligible affiliate counterparty located in the United States, then such swaps shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of paragraph (b)(4)(i) of this section until March 11, 2014, provided that:

(A) Each eligible affiliate counterparty, or a third party that directly or indirectly holds a majority interest in both eligible affiliate counterparties, pays and collects full

variation margin daily on all swaps entered into between the eligible affiliate counterparties located in jurisdictions other than the United States, the European Union, Japan, and Singapore and an unaffiliated counterparty; or

(B) Each eligible affiliate counterparty, or a third party that directly or indirectly holds a majority interest in both eligible affiliate counterparties, pays and collects full variation margin daily on all of the eligible affiliate counterparties' swaps with other eligible affiliate counterparties.

(c) *Reporting requirements.* When the exemption described in paragraph (a) of this section is elected, the reporting counterparty, as determined in accordance with § 45.8 of this chapter, shall provide or cause to be provided the following information to a registered swap data repository or, if no registered swap data repository is available to receive the information from the reporting counterparty, to the Commission, in the form and manner specified by the Commission:

(1) Confirmation that both eligible affiliate counterparties to the swap are electing not to clear the swap and that each of the electing eligible affiliate counterparties satisfies the requirements in paragraph (b) of this section applicable to it;

(2) For each electing eligible affiliate counterparty, how the counterparty generally meets its financial obligations associated with entering into non-cleared swaps by identifying one or more of the following categories, as applicable:

(i) A written credit support agreement;

(ii) Pledged or segregated assets (including posting or receiving margin pursuant to a credit support agreement or otherwise);

(iii) A written guarantee from another party;

(iv) The electing counterparty's available financial resources; or

(v) Means other than those described in paragraphs (c)(2)(i), (ii), (iii) or (iv) of this section; and

(3) If an electing eligible affiliate counterparty is an entity that is an issuer of securities registered under

Commodity Futures Trading Commission

§ 75.1

section 12 of, or is required to file reports under section 15(d) of, the Securities Exchange Act of 1934:

(i) The relevant SEC Central Index Key number for that counterparty; and

(ii) Acknowledgment that an appropriate committee of the board of directors (or equivalent body) of the eligible affiliate counterparty has reviewed and approved the decision to enter into swaps that are exempt from the requirements of section 2(h)(1) and 2(h)(8) of the Act.

(d) *Annual reporting.* An eligible affiliate counterparty that qualifies for the exemption described in paragraph (a) of this section may report the information listed in paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section annually in anticipation of electing the exemption for one or more swaps. Any such reporting by a reporting counterparty under this paragraph will be effective for purposes of paragraphs (c)(2) and (3) of this section for 365 days following the date of such reporting. During the 365-day period, the reporting counterparty shall amend the report as necessary to reflect any material changes to the information reported. Each reporting counterparty shall have a reasonable basis to believe that the eligible affiliate counterparties meet the requirements for the exemption under this section.

[78 FR 21783, Apr. 11, 2013]

PART 75—PROPRIETARY TRADING AND CERTAIN INTERESTS IN AND RELATIONSHIPS WITH COVERED FUNDS

Subpart A—Authority and Definitions

Sec.

75.1 Authority, purpose, scope, and relationship to other authorities.

75.2 Definitions.

Subpart B—Proprietary Trading

75.3 Prohibition on proprietary trading.

75.4 Permitted underwriting and market making-related activities.

75.5 Permitted risk-mitigating hedging activities.

75.6 Other permitted proprietary trading activities.

75.7 Limitations on permitted proprietary trading activities.

75.8–75.9 [Reserved]

Subpart C—Covered Fund Activities and Investments

75.10 Prohibition on acquiring or retaining an ownership interest in and having certain relationships with a covered fund.

75.11 Permitted organizing and offering, underwriting, and market making with respect to a covered fund.

75.12 Permitted investment in a covered fund.

75.13 Other permitted covered fund activities and investments.

75.14 Limitations on relationships with a covered fund.

75.15 Other limitations on permitted covered fund activities.

75.16 Ownership of interests in and sponsorship of issuers of certain collateralized debt obligations backed by trust-preferred securities.

75.17–75.19 [Reserved]

Subpart D—Compliance Program Requirement; Violations

75.20 Program for compliance; reporting.

75.21 Termination of activities or investments; penalties for violations.

APPENDIX A TO PART 75—REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS FOR COVERED TRADING ACTIVITIES

APPENDIX B TO PART 75—ENHANCED MINIMUM STANDARDS FOR COMPLIANCE PROGRAMS

AUTHORITY: 12 U.S.C. 1851.

Subpart A—Authority and Definitions

§ 75.1 Authority, purpose, scope, and relationship to other authorities.

(a) *Authority.* This part is issued by the Commission under section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act of 1956, as amended (12 U.S.C. 1851).

(b) *Purpose.* Section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act establishes prohibitions and restrictions on proprietary trading by, and investments in or relationships with covered funds by, certain banking entities. This part implements section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act by defining terms used in the statute and related terms, establishing prohibitions and restrictions on proprietary trading and investments in or relationships with covered funds, and further explaining the statute's requirements.

(c) *Scope.* This part implements section 13 of the Bank Holding Company Act with respect to banking entities